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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

Ut mediatur reipublicæ, ad exsecrandum parricidium, tanquam ferunt civitatis.

CICERO.

To the Gentlemen of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS *of* VIRGINIA.

THE addreſſes preſented to their Lieutenant Governour by the Council and eleven polluted members of the Aſſembly of New York, are, to every ſenſible thinking American, of infinitely a more alarming nature than the threats of the Miniſter, the *dictatum fulmen* of the King's ſpeech (if that can properly be termed the King's ſpeech which the Miniſter has publickly avowed to be his own compoſition *) or the echoing back this ſpeech by a hireling majority of the Peers to their paymaſter; for as long as a ſpirit of union ſubſiſts through this continent, and as long as the people at home have reaſon to think that this ſpirit does ſubſiſt, theſe threats of the Miniſter (although vibrated from the ſounding board of the throne) and the echoing it back by a hired chorus of Peers, muſt caſt more ridicule upon thoſe by whom they are uttered than give terrour to thoſe at whom they are levelled. But the ſuſpicion, or report, of any defection amongſt ourſelves, is a matter of moſt ſerious concern; it behoves you, therefore, Gentlemen, it behoves every Provincial Congreſs of the continent, to conſider immediately of ſome effectual means to prevent the miſchievous conſequences intended by theſe abandoned and ſenſeleſs men. Have we then formed a general aſſociation of our provinces? Have we pledged ourſelves to each other, to our poſterity, to mankind? Have we made ſo great (temporary at leaſt) ſacrifices in commerce? Have we ſolemnly engaged to make ſtill greater ſacrifices in the glorious cauſe of liberty? Have we confounded our enemies by a ſtrain of virtue, ſcarcely credible in theſe modern ages, and with a ſpirit of harmony that has ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine expectation? Have we acted this noble part? And ſhall the Council, and eleven contemptible Aſſemblymen of New York, attempt to render all we have done abortive? Contemptible in all reſpects, in numbers, in underſtanding, in knowledge, and in principles!

For what other tendency can their addreſſes to their Lieutenant Governour poſſibly have but to counteract the reſolves of the Congreſs, and render every thing ye have done abortive? Theſe compoſitions of puſillanimity, abject ſervility, and diſguſting folly, amount ſimply to this: That *the utmoſt exertions of this united continent (conſiſting of half a million of fighting men) can have no effect; that all the reſiſtance (civil or military) which they can make, muſt be in vain; but that redreſs alone, muſt be ſought, and can be expected from the magnanimity of the Britiſh nation, and the known goodneſs and virtue of the King.* Gracious Heaven! grant us patience for to be told that we are to expect any thing from the magnanimity of a people who, for twelve years ſucceſſively, have ſuffered themſelves to be inſulted, diſgraced, trampled upon, plundered, and butchered with impunity! Or to be told that we are to look up to the goodneſs and virtue of a King who, for the ſame number of years, has been influenced to make inceſſant war upon the property, rights, privileges, laws, honour, and integrity of his people, in every part of the empire, is enough to drive moderation itſelf into violence.

But, continue theſe admirable ſenators, *what opens ſtill a ſurer proſpect of redreſs, is that his Excellency Governour Tryon is now near the throne*; ſo it ſeems that what the petitions, ſupplications, remonſtrances of the whole colonies, of the city of London, of the great commercial towns, of the leading counties of England, what the voice of policy, reaſon, juſtice, and humanity, could not effect, Colonel Tryon's being in England will accompliſh. I know not whether this Colonel Tryon is a man of ſo extraordinary talents, eloquence, and influence, as to work theſe mighty miracles. I never underſtood that he was; but I am ſure, if he has common ſenſe, and any manly feelings, he cannot help being ſomewhat diſguſted at this ill-timed impertinent flattery, and that he muſt conceive the greateſt contempt for the paraſites who, regardleſs of the moſt important concerns to their country and humanity, and at the very criſis which is to determine *whether themſelves and their poſterity are to be freemen or ſlaves*, could ſtep out of their way to offer up incenſe to an unimportant individual. It may be ſaid, *this is all declamation*; it may be ſo, but it is a declamation which an honeſt zeal in the publick cauſe has forced me into. It is now time, Gentlemen, to deviſe ſome means of putting a ſtop to this cancer before it ſpreads to any dangerous degree. You, Gentlemen of Virginia, and your neighbours of Maryland, have perhaps theſe means in your hands. I would propoſe then, that after a ſpirited manifeſto, expreſſing your abhorrence of the Council * and proſtitute Eleven of New York, you ſhould proceed to puniſh the individuals of this wicked junto who are in your power. Some of them have great contracts for wheat and corn in theſe provinces, from Norfolk, Alexandria, Cheſter, Baltimore, and other ports. They export prodigious quantities, and enrich themſelves conſiderably by this commerce. I would propoſe, that all commerce with theſe aſſaſſins ſhould be laid immediately under an interdict; that not a ſingle ſhip belonging to a Counſellor of New York (unleſs he purges himſelf by oath from having conſented to the addreſs) or of one of the proſtitute Eleven, ſhould be furniſhed with a freight within the capes Henry or Charles; and I have that opinion of the virtue of theſe provinces, to think your injunctions would be efficacious. But here I muſt beg leave to panſe for an inſtant, and aſk pardon of the publick for my apparent preſumption. An individual who offers his thoughts to ſo reſpectable a body as a congreſs, delegated by the voice of a whole people, has certainly the air of preſumption: it is in ſome meaſure attributing to himſelf ſuperiour lights and abilities. But, on the other hand, it is allowed that an individual has frequently been fortunate enough to chalk out lines in which the moſt ſagacious and reſpectable bodies have not diſdained to walk. If his propoſals, or hints, be weak and abſurd, they will naturally be laughed at; but if his intentions be honeſt, the conſciouſneſs of having acted from motives of rectitude, and the love of his country, will ſufficiently compenſate for any ridicule which his ſcheme can incur. I would therefore wiſh, that what I offer ſhould rather be underſtood as hints than advice. If theſe hints are attended to, I ſhall reap no perſonal glory; if they are deſpiſed, I ſhall be no perſonal ſufferer, as my name will probably never be known: For I have too great confidence in the integrity of the Printer to apprehend he will inſinuate, even the moſt remotely, his conjectures of the author. But to proceed with my propoſals, or hints, in which latter light I am moſt deſirous they ſhould be conſidered: I could wiſh to the abovementioned manifeſto was ſubjoined the warmeſt letter of thanks to the virtuous Ten of the Aſſembly of New York, for their endeavours to ſtem the profligacy and wickedneſs of the majority, and for the noble part they have acted as true Americans and excellent citizens; that another addreſs, not leſs warm, ſhould be preſented to the Gentlemen and people of New York at large, expreſſing your opinion of their honeſty and publick ſpirit, and lamenting their peculiar circumſtances, which, to thoſe who are ſtrangers to theſe circumſtances, may inculcate a belief that they alone are exceptions to the character of patriotiſm, which the Americans are now indiſputably entitled to.

But, above all, I could wiſh that it were recommended to every province of the continent, more particularly to their immediate neighbours of Pennſylvania, the Jerſeys, and Connecticut, not to ſuffer one of this depraved undecimvirate to ſet his foot on their territories, until he invokes the forgiveneſs of his country, and ſolemnly engages that his future life ſhall be employed in making compenſation for his preſent conduct, of ſo obviouſly a miſchievous tendency.

P. S. The epithets proſtitute, profligate, &c. which I have ſo freely made uſe of, may probably appear illiberal; but when we conſider the miſchievous conſequences which the conduct of theſe Council and Aſſemblymen of New York are fraught with, it muſt be allowed that no language can furniſh opprobious terms adequate to their delinquency. I am far indeed from

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* *The affected friends to government often complain, that his Majeſty is not treated with the reſpect due to his character and ſtation; but it appears to me, that a Miniſter's declaring, in an open ſenate, that the ſpeech from the throne is not the King's, but his own, is going beyond diſreſpect: It is a moſt outrageous inſult; it is repreſenting his Majeſty as a mere puppet, that ſqueaks juſt as he, the prompter, breathes.*

* *I cannot perſuade myſelf that the Council were unanimous in this infamous addreſs; there are individuals amongſt them of known probity, ſenſe, and patriotiſm. But theſe Gentlemen, ſo far from objecting to the obligation of purging themſelves by oath of having had any ſhare of the guilt, will rejoice in the opportunity of acquitting themſelves.*

apprehending that their weight and influence are ſufficient to ſhake the virtue of the continent, or occaſion any defection. I do not believe that an individual (much leſs a ſet of men) will be found who will be ſtupid and wicked enough to tread in their ſteps, the infamous *** of Philadelphia, and a ſmall perverſe drivelling knot of Quakers, who form his ſenate and court, excepted. This *worthy* lately fixed his reſidence at New York, with the profeſſed intention of working with ſome congenial ſpirits in that city towards the ruin of the whole fabrick which the Congreſs had been raiſing. Indeed, it is moſt probable that he was the principal compiler, if not the dictator, of theſe wretched addreſſes. The ſtyle and ſentiments are certainly his; the ſame miſt, fog, and darkneſs, which overcaſt all his productions, envelop theſe addreſſes; and the ſame narrow crooked politicks, low cunning, malignancy, and treachery, diſcoverable through the miſt, fog, and obſcurity of all his works and actions, betray themſelves in theſe addreſſes. It may now be aſked, as I have repreſented the character, weight, and credit, of theſe eleven Aſſemblymen, of the majority of the Council of New York, and their Philadelphian coadjutor, or more properly dictator, in ſo deſpicable a light, wherefore I ſhould ſound the alarm? What miſchiefs can poſſibly reſult from the utmoſt ſuch men can do? I anſwer, that although they can neither occaſion any defection, nor preſent the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs to the enemies of America and liberty, they can do very conſiderable miſchief: They can procraſtinate the iſſue; they can (and moſt probably will) prolong the inconveniencies which we muſt, more or leſs, feel during the conteſt. There is nothing more certain than that the Miniſtry have proceeded to the enormous lengths they have done upon the preſumption that the attacks upon Boſton would not have been taken up by the other provinces, as the cauſe of the whole.* There is therefore nothing more certain than that the appearance of our firmneſs and unanimity muſt ſoon have overthrown them, or forced them into a total change of meaſures; but the leaſt appearance that this firmneſs and unanimity no longer ſubſiſts will encourage them to perſiſt, and enable them to keep their ground ſome time longer. Theſe addreſſes of New York will give this appearance; ſo that whatever the Gentlemen, the merchants, the tradeſmen, the mechanicks, and the people of America at large, ſuffer from the prolongation of the conteſt, whatever ſhall be added to the diſtreſſes and burthen of the people at home, whatever ſhall farther impair the commerce, ſtrength, credit, and reputation of the mother country, and bring her ſtill nearer to total bankrupcy and ruin, whatever ſhall farther alienate the affections of the child from the parent, may juſtly be imputed to this abject Council and eleven proſtitute Aſſemblymen of New York.

* *That this is the principle they acted upon is now put out of diſpute by the conduct of Lord North in the Houſe of Commons, and ſome ſpeeches directed to him.*

OPORTO, *December* 16.

ON Sunday laſt, the 11th inſtant, this river roſe fifteen feet perpendicular in about ſeven hours, filling the ſtreets near the quays on both ſides, by which many warehouſes were thrown down. Pipes of wine, and various other merchandiſe, were carried away, and in ſome places the inhabitants had but juſt time to eſcape to the tops of their houſes. On Monday, the torrent was extremely rapid; and about 1 o'clock the ſhip Kirkby Hall, James George maſter, with only one man on board, laden with 262 pipes of wine for London, and ready to ſail, was forced from her moorings, and daſhed to pieces in a few minutes on the bar; however, by the courage and ſkill of the pilots at St. John's, the man was ſaved.

At night, the following ſhips were driven over the bar, viz. the George, George Madgſon maſter, from Carolina, with rice, bound to Topſham, with 120 pipes of wine on board; the Bacchus, George Hill maſter, from Hull, with ſundry merchandiſes, bound to Hull, with 107 pipes of wine on board; the Amelia, Hugh Stephenſon maſter, from Quebeck, with wheat, bound to Briſtol; and a Portugueſe ſhip called the St. John, bound to Bahia, valued at between 30 and 40,000l. This laſt ſtruck on a ſand near the bar, where ſhe ſtill remains.

On Tueſday night, the torrent abated; and though the ſtream ſtill runs with great rapidity, boats begin to paſs. Some freſhes here have been known as high as this, but they always hitherto came on gradually; none have been ever known ſo violent and ſo ſudden. The loſſes are very conſiderable in wine, ſugar, ſhips, horſes, and merchandiſes of all ſorts, though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount. However, we do not hear that any lives have been loſt. His Britannick Majeſty's Conſul has taken the neceſſary meaſures for the recovery of ſuch parts of the wreck and merchandiſe as can be found, in order to their being reſtored to the owners.

COPENHAGEN, *Dec.* 24. The ice that filled this harbour having been looſened, partly by the thaw, and partly by the labour of 900 men who were employed for ſeveral days, 67 ſhips which were in this harbour, and a great number long detained here by the ice, has got out, and proceeded on their voyages.

BERLIN, *Dec.* 27. His Pruſſian Majeſty having been indiſpoſed on Saturday laſt, did not appear on Sunday at his levee, nor dine, as uſual, with the Queen and the Royal Family; but yeſterday was ſo well as to have company both at dinner and ſupper, and to-day his Majeſty is ſaid to be perfectly recovered.

WARSAW, *Dec.* 14. The city of Dantzick is ſtill blocked up by the Pruſſian troops. They are raiſing at Marienbourg, for the ſervice of the King, one battalion of grenadiers, one regiment of huſſars, and two corps of Uhlans. Two thouſand workmen are employed, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, in forming lines, and erecting fortifications along the frontiers of Samogitia. There is a number of engineers, &c. at Memel, which ſeems as if they would fortify that place.

PETERSBURG, *Dec.* 20. Notwithſtanding the ſevere froſt, and the extraordinary inconveniencies of the ſeaſon, our Court will ſet out on the 6th of January for Moſcow, but the true reaſon of this fatiguing journey is to receive the Turkiſh Ambaſſadour, and to give him audience at a place remote from the foreign Miniſters, ſo that the moſt eſſential part of the treaty may remain a ſecret to the reſt of the Courts in Europe. We now begin to believe that France was the only mediator to that peace ſo detrimental to every ſtate of Europe, and that the other two allies of Ruſſia have actually been diſappointed.

From the DANUBE, *Dec.* 14. Some important news is expected to be made publick ſoon, as there are actually ſome very intereſting affairs on the carpet in many Courts, and the tranquillity of Germany ſeems to be in ſome danger.

VIENNA, *Dec.* 21. It is ſaid that the Emperour intends to take a tour to France in the ſpring, and that ſix camps will then be formed in the Auſtrian hereditary countries.

PARIS, *Jan.* 4. It is aſſerted, that Mr. Frances will ſet out for London, to ſupply the place of the Count de Guignes, whoſe affairs ſeem every day to meet with difficulties, and conſequently leſs likely to be ſettled. Some thing is ſaid to be in agitation between this Court and that of Great Britain, which requires a perſon of more conſequence than a Charge des Affairs. Lord Stormont has conferences daily with our Miniſters, which are thought to be relative to the alliances and treaties with the Emperour, but nothing certain tranſpires.

It is the greateſt aſtoniſhment to our politicians to find that the Duke D'Aiguillion had a private audience of the King on the 26th ult. and ſince that time has often aſſiſted at the board of war (in his Majeſty's preſence) in the capacity of commander of the lighthorſe.

Dec. 23. The Archbiſhop of Paris having received orders to be at Verſailles on Sunday, regarding the refuſal of the ſacrament at St. Severin, his Majeſty ſpoke to him in the following terms, in preſence of the firſt preſident of the Parliament of Paris: "The King, my grandfather, exiled you ſeveral times for the troubles you occaſioned in the ſtate; I ſent for you, to tell you, that if you relapſe I ſhall not exile you, but give you over to the rigour of the law."

ROME, *Dec.* 12. The Courts of Vienna, Verſailles, and Madrid, have ſent inſtructions to their Miniſters, that no Pope ſhall be proclaimed unleſs he ſigns and confirms the late brief for aboliſhing the Jeſuits, to drop the affair of the Infant of Parma, and to ſign another article concerning the Chevalier Stuart; but as this would totally confine the power of the pontifick ſovereign, the Holy College will not comply with it at any rate. Cardinal Palavicini has had the majority of the votes, but nobly refuſed to accept of the Popedom, on account of the above-mentioned articles being laid before him to ſign.

GENOA, *Dec.* 14. Our laſt letters from Cadiz import, that they had advice from Ceuta that the Moors, after receiving a reinforcement, had begun to batter that place in form, but with little ſucceſs, being greatly annoyed by the continual fire from the batteries of the place, as well as the frequent ſallies of the Spaniards, who had deſtroyed ſeveral hundreds of the Moors.

LONDON, *January* 5.

THE petition from the American Congreſs to the King has been preſented to his Majeſty by Lord Dartmouth, and the ſame will be laid before both Houſes of Parliament at their next meeting.

We are aſſured a great perſonage has inſpected all the papers which have been received relating to the unhappy tranſactions at Boſton, and that he has made memorandums on the moſt remarkable paſſages they contain.

Yeſterday, in purſuance of an adverti ſement for a meeting of the merchants and others concerned in the American trade, there was a very numerous and reſpectable meeting at the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill, of the moſt eminent merchants and traders in this city, to conſider of a petition to Parliament on the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs with reſpect to America, the total ſtoppage of all commerce to thoſe parts, and the preſent decline of the trade and manufactures of this kingdom. A motion was made by Mr. Alderman Hayley, and ſeconded, that Thomas Lane, Eſq; an eminent North American merchant, be placed in the chair, which was carried in the affirmative. After the chairman had informed the company of the intent of the meeting, Mr. Barclay moved that an addreſs be prepared and preſented immediately to Parliament, and a committee appointed to draw up the ſame. A more reſpectable meeting was ſcarce ever known in the city of London, and every motion was carried unanimouſly, except one Gentleman, who ſaid, that there was no need of petitioning at preſent, till they had information what the Parliament would do after they had taken into conſideration the petition from the Congreſs of America to his Majeſty, which petition his Majeſty promiſed to lay before the Houſe the earlieſt opportunity, and that it would then be a proper time for the merchants to meet and to take the matter into conſideration: but this was abſolutely, and unanimouſly, rejected.

The New York mail, which was to have been deſpatched yeſterday from the General Poſt Office, is detained till Saturday next, by order of government, that it may carry ſome deſpatches of great importance.

An American Agent is ſaid to have had an interview with a leading perſon, when he inſiſted on the neceſſity of repealing the American acts. Hold, ſaid the ſtateſman, I for my part will ſooner ſubmit to the block than agree that a ſingle clauſe ſhould be repealed.

Orders are ſent to Ireland, to take 2000 tuns of ſhipping into government ſervice.

Means are ſaid to be uſing to keep up the ſpirit of party againſt government in France, that their attention may be diverted from our diſputes with the colonies by their own nearer home.

His Majeſty's ſchooner St. Laurence, Capt. Dundas, from Boſton, is arrived at Plymouth.

The French are ſaid to be fitting out, with great diligence, at Breſt, four ſhips of the line and three frigates, the deſtination of which is an entire ſecret.

A ſmall ſquadron is ordered to be fitted out forthwith, ſaid to be deſtined to a remote part of the world. The orders and purpoſe of this voyage are not to be unfolded, to thoſe concerned in it, till they arrive in a certain latitude.

Certain advice is received that the King of France, ſince the beginning of laſt month, has raiſed twenty millions of livres, at eight per cent.

On the 22d of November laſt the Emperour of Morocco ſet out for Fez with a reſpectable train of artillery, 30,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, to lay ſiege to the garriſons of Pennon and Melſilla, on the coaſt of Africa, ſituated from 60 to a 100 miles eaſt of Tetuan. The Spaniſh Court has ſent Colonel Sherlock, an experienced brave officer in their ſervice, over to Pennon, to defend it; but it is believed that neither of thoſe three garriſons are tenable, the Spaniards having ſuffered the fortifications to fall into decay for many years paſt. As ſoon as Sidi Mehomet makes himſelf maſter of thoſe important places, he will turn his arms towards Ceuta and Oran; but all the force of his empire againſt theſe two garriſons will prove too weak, there not being ſtronger fortifications than they are in all Europe.

Letters from Hamburg mention, that an order has been iſſued out there to prevent the merchants from ſupplying the piratical ſtates of Barbary with cannon and other warlike ſtores.

It is ſaid that in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſions of Parliament a petition will be preſented, by a body of Scotch merchants, for excluding the Dutch, and other foreigners, from fiſhing on the coaſts of Orkney or Shetland, or ſubjecting them to pay duty for each veſſel employed in ſaid fiſheries.

Three Gentlemen of Scotland are expected home in the firſt ſhips from the Eaſt Indies, who have been abroad only ſix years, and made fortunes of upwards of 20,000l. each.

It has been remarked, that notwithſtanding the people of Scotland are only equal to one fourth part of the people of England, yet three fourths of the Gentlemen who return immenſely rich from the Eaſt Indies are Scotchmen.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that the Molly, an Engliſh veſſel, had been burnt in the port of Alexandria; whether intentionally, or by accident, doth not appear.

Advice is received that the Bourgogne, a French man of war of 60 guns, laden with ammunition, and other warlike ſtores, is loſt within a few leagues of Martinico, and all the crew periſhed.

Friday night died, at his apartments in Henrietta ſtreet, Covent Garden, Paul Whitehead, Eſq; a Gentleman much admired by the literati for his publications. Amongſt other whimſical legacies, he has given his heart, with 50l. to Lord Le Deſpencer.

Capt. Piot, of the Tartar, arrived at Dover from Nice, the 28th ult. off Scilly, ſpoke with the Britannia, Ayres, from New York to London, out nine weeks, had loſt all her boats, two of her crew drowned, and ſprung her foremaſt.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March 17.*

Elegy to the memory of CHARLES LEWIS, *Eſq; who was ſlain at Point Pleaſant, valiantly fighting, on the 10th of October 1774. By a ſchoolmaſter in Fincaſtle.*

SHALL thy fair character, O Lewis! die,
And with the duſt in dark oblivion lie!
Friendſhip demands a ſympathiſing tear,
And candour bids us merit to revere.
In thee the warriour and the chriſtian join'd;
A ſon obedient and a brother kind;
Paternal love, conjugal tenderneſs,
Warm from the heart, did all thy actions grace;
A gentle maſter, affable and free,
No ſlave to pride, no tool to vanity;
Sincere in friendſhip, and in dealing juſt,
True to thy God, thy country, and thy truſt.
At early years with martial courage fir'd,
Thy youthful breaſt to warlike deeds aſpir'd;
Ready t' appear in freedom's ſacred cauſe,
Protect her ſons, and vindicate her laws.
Led by no private view, no empty fame,
Virginia's welfare rais'd thy generous flame;
To guard her paths, and cruſh her Indian foes,
At all times freely thou did'ſt interpoſe;
For this left all the ſweets of nuptial bliſs,
Thoſe ſmiling hours of love, and joy, and peace;
And every tender ſocial ſympathy
Reſign'd, when duty call'd thee to obey.
At Point Pleaſant, ill fated ſpot,
Where death his leaden vollies round thee ſhot,
Thy heart exulting, brav'd the enemy,
And bade the troops march on to victory:
E'en when oppreſſed with the weight of death,
Thou anxious addreſs'd them with thy parting breath:
" Hide not my wounds, this only let me crave,
" That you fight on, my ſoldiers, and be brave."
O may theſe words, to all the country dear,
Long be remember'd with a grateful tear!
And though no ſculptur'd monument we ſee,
Nor animated buſt remain of thee,
Within the temple of the good man's breaſt
Thy ſweet memorial ſhall for ever laſt.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of Hanover county, after due notice at the courthouſe, on Monday the 20th of February 1775, Mr. Bartlett Anderſon being choſen clerk of the ſaid meeting, they proceeded to the choice of delegates to repreſent them in colony convention at the town of Richmond, in Henrico county, the 20th of next month; when PATRICK HENRY, jun. and JOHN SYME, Eſqrs, were unanimouſly choſen; and on the 4th of March, at the place aforeſaid, a fuller meeting of freeholders appeared, when the following reſolves were voted:

Reſolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy Repreſentatives, for their faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them at a colony convention held at Williamſburg in Auguſt laſt.

Reſolved, that Col. John Syme do preſent the thanks of this county, in the moſt reſpectful manner, to the Honourable the Delegates that repreſented this colony in the late Continental Congreſs in Philadelphia, for the prudent, juſt, and well concerted meaſures adopted by the ſaid Congreſs, and to aſſure them that we will exert our utmoſt endeavours to carry thoſe meaſures into execution.

Reſolved, that it is juſt and reaſonable that the Delegates that attend colony conventions ſhould be reimburſed their expenſes, as well as the Delegates that attend the Continental Congreſs. We do therefore recommend to our Delegates that they uſe their influence to have the ſame taxed on the colony by the Convention.

Reſolved, that it would be unjuſt, as well as unnatural, to keep our countrymen, that nobly fought and defended our country againſt a ſavage enemy, out of their pay; as we conceive that many of them muſt be in diſtreſſed circumſtances, eſpecially the families of thoſe that were killed and wounded in the battle with the Indians: Therefore, we do moſt earneſtly recommend that our Delegates exert their well known abilities, in Convention, to have ſome proviſion made for the payment of their wages, by a poll tax, or any other way that ſhall be thought expedient:

Reſolved, that it be an inſtruction to our Delegates to conſent to the impoſition of any tax that the Convention may judge proper for defraying the expenſe of any meaſures neceſſarily adopted for ſecuring American liberty.

AT a committee held for the county of Eſſex, in the town of Tappahannock, on Thurſday the 2d of March 1775, by a ſpecial ſummons from the chairman:

The committee having been informed that Capt. Joſeph Richardſon, maſter of the brigantine Muir, had imported from the iſland of Antigua, in the ſaid brigantine Muir, ſince the firſt day of February laſt, four pieces of Britiſh oſnabrugs, and three pieces of Iriſh linen, ſome of which he had ſold ſince his arrival; and the ſaid Richardſon, having appeared before the committee, agreeable to a previous ſummons for that purpoſe, on examination, confeſſed that upwards of two years ago he had imported into this colony a quantity of Britiſh oſnabrugs from London, which he found himſelf unable to diſpoſe of here, and therefore that he had carried ſome of it to Antigua, and left it there to be ſold, and having found, upon his laſt voyage to that iſland, that the ſame had not been ſold, he brought it back again to this colony, where he arrived ſince the firſt of February laſt, and ſold one piece of it to one Thomas Wood, and that he has the reſidue by him; and having alſo acknowledged, that he had imported, at the ſame time, three pieces of Iriſh linen for the uſe of his family, and the ſame having been confirmed by the oath of William Moore, mate of the ſaid brigantine, the committee, having taken the matter under conſideration, and having found that the ſaid Richardſon was unacquainted with the continental aſſociation, and that he had no intention of violating the ſame, or any part thereof, but that he was willing to accede thereto, and actually did ſign the ſame upon the firſt oppertunity of doing ſo, are of opinion that the ſaid Richardſon deſerves no cenſure for his conduct, but that the ſaid oſnabrugs and Iriſh linen, being prohibited by the aſſociation, be re-exported to the ſaid iſland of Antigua, which the ſaid Richardſon declared himſelf willing to do. And it is ordered, that Archibald Ritchie and John Brockenbrough do procure from the ſaid Thomas Wood the piece of oſnabrugs by him purchaſed, and ſee that the ſaid Richardſon carry the ſame, as well as the other before mentioned linen, with him to Antigua, upon his next voyage.

The committee having determined to encourage arts and manufactures within this colony as far as it is in their power, do agree and oblige themſelves to pay 60l. current money to any perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt produce to the committee 500 pair of STOCKINGS, mens and womens, manufactured in this county, a third of which to be reaſonably worth 1s. ſterling a pair, a third to be reaſonably worth 2s. ſterling a pair, and the other third to be reaſonably worth 3s. ſterling a pair, of all which he or they muſt give this county the refuſal, and that the county will give for the ſame 75 per centum on the above prices; and that this committee will give the beſt encouragement to WOOL COMBERS.

By order of the committee.

JACK POWER, Clerk.

BY decree of the court of Vice Admiralty, on *Thurſday* the 23d of *March*, will be ſold, at *Burwell*'s ferry, for ready money, the ſchooner SALLY, with her rigging, tackle, and apparel, 16 hhds. of tobacco, 300 buſhels of corn, and 300 buſhels of oats.

1 JAMES COCKE, Marſhal.

To be LET *upon eaſy* RENTS, *for lives*,

A QUANTITY of LAND in *Warwick* county, in ſmall parcels; the houſes to be built, and improvements made, either by the ſubſcriber or the leaſor, as may be agreed on.

W. M. CARY.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a middle ſized BULL, four years old, with a white face, a white liſt down his back and belly, the other part red, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and a half ſpade on the under ſide of the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

HENRY HOLECLOUGH.

To be SOLD,

SUNDRY LOTS in the town of *Blandford*, one of which has a good dwelling-houſe upon it, with three rooms below and two above, a good cellar, all convenient outhouſes, and a garden. The others are unimproved, but very good ſituations. Likewiſe a tract of LAND in the county of *Amherſt*, containing 1100 acres. It is exceeding fine tobacco land, and in good order for cropping, with all neceſſary houſes upon it. This land may be ſeen by applying to Mr. *William Lee*, who lives in the county, and the terms made known by applying to Mr. *John Baird*, merchant in *Blandford*, or the ſubſcriber.

4 ALEXANDER GORDON.

GOODE'S BRIDGE, *Cheſterfield*, *March* 8.

THE noted *Engliſh* horſe JANUS is in great perfection. He ſtands at my houſe, and covers at 5l. the ſeaſon, or 40s. the leap. Mares that go by the ſeaſon ſhall be covered night and morning, provided no other mare interferes. The leap money to be paid at the ſtable door. I have rented a large paſture for the uſe of the mares gratis. I will not be liable for any of the mares that get away. The ſeaſon expires the 15th day of *Auguſt* next.

JOHN GOODE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

LENT to ſome of my acquaintances in this city, *The Country Couſins*, and *The Memoirs of Count de Forbes*. The favour will be gratefully acknowledged, if the perſon, in whoſe poſſeſſion the above mentioned books are, would be ſo obliging as to ſend them to

4 WILLIAM DAWSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Feb.* 24, 1775.

HAVING for ſome time eſtabliſhed a manufactory as a SADDLER in all its branches, in the town of *Falmouth*, I find it requiſite to give my perſonal attendance chiefly at that place, and therefore have appointed Mr. *Edward Simpſon*, a perſon of integrity, and a maſter workman, to ſuperintend my ſhop in this town, and hope for the continuance of the favours received of my cuſtomers, either here or at *Falmouth*.----I want a journeyman *well recommended*, who is acquainted with the harneſs branch of my profeſſion; and *I hereby notify* a certain *John Green*, now of this town, who was formerly in my employ, to refrain from deluding and aſſiſting my workmen with horſes in order to remove them from their engagements with me.

RICHARD LEWIS.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

MARCH 8, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in *November* laſt, a negro fellow named HENRY PERFUME, alias SHARPER, about four feet eight inches high, pitted with the ſmallpox, one of his fore teeth much decayed, and one of his little fingers is crooked. He was tried laſt *March* in *Glouceſter* county for felony, and found guilty, but a pardon was obtained for him by Mr. *Lewis Burwell*; after which he was ſet at liberty, and lived near the courthouſe many months, and I ſuppoſe is lurking about there now, as he has a wife in the neighbourhood. I will give 40s. to any perſon who will deliver him to me, in *Charles City*.

2 JOHN EDLOE.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a dark brown MARE about twelve years old, thirteen hands high, with a buſhy mane and ſwitch tail, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

THOMAS SUDDIN.

MANCHESTER, *Feb.* 11, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intending for *Britain*, by the enſuing fall, propoſes to ſell the following TRACTS of LAND, *viz.* About 2000 acres in *Bedford* county, lying upon both ſides of the north fork of *Otter* river, and *Hurricane* creek, about 100 acres thereof cleared, producing tobacco of a fine quality; there are ſeveral houſes upon the land, large peach and apple orchards, and a meadow. The land lies well, is a remarkable good place for raiſing ſtocks of all kinds, having an excellent range upon the mountains joining it.----Alſo another tract of about 300 acres, a mile below the other, which has a griſt-mill upon it, lately built, with a ſtone dam, and a never-failing ſtream. There are little more improvements upon this tract, but the ſoil is good, and would make a valuable ſettlement.----Likewiſe a valuable and well known tract of land, in *Hanover* county, called *Half Sink*, on *Chickahominy* river, containing, by a late ſurvey, 667 acres, a great part of which is rich low ground, affording a vaſt quantity of large white oak timber. The plantation is in good order to work ten hands, has the neceſſary houſes upon it, lately built, and lies eleven miles from *Richmond* town.----Four lots in the town of *Richmond*, with houſes threon, one or two of which are new, and is the place where Mr. *James Vaughan* formerly kept ordinary. The paſture is fenced with poſts and rails, and it would be a ſuitable place for a tavern, or afford conveniencies for three private families.---The above lands may be entered upon next fall, and the lots at the expiration of the preſent year they are rented for. I ſhall be glad to treat with any perſon who inclines to purchaſe.

4 ALEXANDER BAINE.

*** I want to purchaſe the half acre lot at *Rockey Ridge*, No. 132, drawn to ticket No. 373, in Col. *Byrd*'s lottery.

To cover this SEASON,

BAY BOLTON, *a full blooded hunter, got by old* Starling *out of a hunter mare. He is a dark bay, ſeven years old, ſixteen hands high, well made and formed. He ſtands at my plantation, about four miles from* Alexandria, *and will cover mares at thirty ſhillings the leap, and five ſhillings to the groom, or three pounds the ſeaſon, and five ſhillings to the groom. Many good judges have ſeen him, and all agree he is as complete a horſe as has been imported for this country. His colts have turned out very fine, ſeveral having been ſold at thirty pounds currency when three months old. Thoſe that chooſe the ſeaſon may have good paſturage, and great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may be loſt. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.*

4 JOHN CARLYLE.

*** *If any perſon inclines to purchaſe my horſe, I will ſell him after the ſeaſon, and give reaſonable credit.*

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* Richmond *town, an* Engliſh *indented ſervant man, named* WILLIAM PARKER, *by trade a blackſmith, but ſince he has been in* Virginia *has acted as a waiting man. He is 21 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, well made, and of a quick ſpeech; had on, when he made his elopement, a black coat and jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a round hat bound with velvet, and a brown ſurtout coat. He carried away ſundry ruffled ſhirts, ſilk ſtockings, &c. I expect he will attempt to ſhip himſelf on board ſome veſſel for* Britain. *All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying away any ſuch perſon. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have* 3l. *for his trouble.*

ARCHIBALD M'KENDRICK.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN *away from the ſhip* Elizabeth, *Capt.* Frederick Baker, *lying at* Alexandria, *four ſailors*, viz. JAMES ROBB, *born in the north of* England, *about five feet ten inches high, ſmooth faced, with black hair; had on, or took with him, a ſuit of blue clothes with a red velvet cape.* WILLIAM TATE, *ſix feet high, much pitted with the ſmallpox, and has ſhort curly hair; had on a red waiſtcoat and trouſers.* CHARLES THOMPSON, *about five feet five inches high, a ſhort, thick, well ſet fellow, ſmooth faced, with ſhort ſtraight hair.* JOHN FIELD, *about five feet ſeven inches high, well ſet, ſmooth faced, liſps, looks a little aſquint, and has brown lank hair tied behind. They carried with them their cheſts and beddings, and robbed the ſhip of the hammocks they ſlept in, and four oars. They alſo carried with them, from on board the ſaid ſhip, an indented ſervant for four years, named* WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *but went amongſt the ſervants and ſhip's company by the name of* Alick. *He is about 23 years of age, pock marked, ſpeaks much in the* Scotch *accent, has ſhort curly black hair, a watch in his pocket, a baker by trade, and will endeavour to paſs for a freeman; had on a pepper and ſalt coloured cloth coat, and leather breeches. It is certain that they went down the river, as they were ſeen at* Nanjemay, *and will probably endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip, or proceed ſtraight to* Norfolk. *All maſters are forewarned from taking them on board. They went off in a moſes* New England *built boat, the ſtuff on her looks like turpentine and ochre, and is of a brown colour. She was formerly a tender to a fiſhing ſchooner. Whoever apprehends them ſhall have the above reward, or 40s. for each ſailor, or the boat, and 5l. for the ſervant, with reaſonable charges if delivered to the Captain on board the ſaid ſhip, or for the ſervant committed to any jail, or delivered to*

4 ROBERT ADAM & CO.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

LONDON, *January* 7.

ADVICES from Madrid ſay, that orders had juſt been iſſued by the intendant of the land forces there to fill up and complete, immediately, all the different corps of infantry in the provinces of that kingdom. The rupture with the Emperour of Morocco is ſaid to be the occaſion.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Emperour of Morocco's ſquadron has had an obſtinate engagement with ſome Spaniſh men of war in the Mediterranean, in which the former were repulſed with loſs.

At the laſt Board of Treaſury, the ſtate of the ſilver coinage was taken into conſideration; when, upon examination, it appeared that the ſaid coin is greatly adulterated and diminiſhed, and it was agreed that application be made to Parliament for redreſſing this national grievance.

The various accounts received from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Copenhagen, and other places ſubject to the northern powers, abound with deplorations of the inclemency of the ſeaſon. Letters have been received from Copenhagen, of the moſt alarming kind; the froſt and ſnow continues, with a ſeverity unparalleled in the memory of man.

January 12. Yeſterday morning was held the adjourned meeting of merchants, and others concerned in the American commerce, to receive the report of the committee appointed on Wedneſday laſt, when the petition to Parliament, as drawn up by the committee appointed, was read three times, and gave univerſal ſatisfaction. A debate aroſe from a merchant trading to Quebeck, obſerving that the Canada bill was not enumerated among the grievances in the petition; in anſwer to which, it was obſerved that the petition was drawn up in as general a ſenſe as poſſible, and the queſtion being put, whether the petition ſhould ſtand without addition or amendment, it was reſolved in the affirmative, four to one.

Lord North hath publickly declared, that ſo far from the meetings of the American and Weſt India merchants being diſagreable to him, he, on the contrary, wiſhes for nothing more than as much information as poſſible on the American buſineſs, to be laid bofore Parliament as ſpeedily as poſſible.

The Premier has certainly applied to moſt of the intelligent and experienced men in the kingdom for their advice in regard to the preſent poſture of affairs between Great Britain and her colonies, and it is as certain (ſays our correſpondent) all are of opinion that government ſhould perſevere in aſſerting its authority. At a late meeting of Treaſury Lords, the ſame opinion, we hear, was maintained; and many letters lately received from diſintereſted Gentlemen and merchants, reſiding in different quarters of America, contain the ſame ſentiments. Upon the ſtrength of ſuch united advice, orders are hourly expected to be ſent off to Portſmouth to haſten the preparations which have been making for an expedition to the Britiſh colonies.

Some freſh inſtructions have been lately ſent to the Governours of Gibraltar and Minorca, and the fleet on the Mediterranean will be reinforced with ſeveral ſhips early in the ſpring.

It was yeſterday morning ſtrongly reported in the city that the French had ſent a powerful fleet into America, which is cruiſing at the back of the Weſtern Iſlands, and, that their project might paſs undiſcovered by the Engliſh, the ſhips of which this fleet is compoſed are ſaid to have ſailed one at a time from different ports in France.

Poſitive orders, we hear, have lately been tranſmitted to the commanders of the ſeveral men of war on the North American ſtation to be extremely vigilant in their duty againſt ſmugglers, and to ſeize all ſuch goods and merchandiſe as, by the laws of trade, ought to be exported directly from Great Britain to the colonies.

They write from St. Malo's, that more goods have been ſhipped off lately from thence to the Weſt Indies and America than for many years paſt; and that, in return, they receive both corn and caſh.

By letters from Jamaica, it appears that the Dutch iſlands of Curacoa and St. Euſtatia are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods, and that an amazing trade is now carrying on there with the Britiſh North American colonies.

It is now credited, that a Governour will be appointed to ſucceed General Gage.

A letter from Madrid, of very good authority, contains the following paragraph: "The enormous preparations for war, which are carrying on with ſo much aſſiduity in this kingdom, ſeem to have far greater matters in view than to carry on the war with the Emperour of Morocco. A general pardon is juſt iſſued from Court, not only granting his Catholick Majeſty's pardon to all the deſerters of the land and ſea troops, but entitling them alſo to the ſalary due to them from the time of deſerting down to the time of their entering into ſervice again. At all the ſeaports, they fit out the veſſels of war with the utmoſt expedition. New orders are given for building ten ſhips of war more in Sweden; and although the maritime powers ſeem to be in good harmony, yet it is adviſeable for every one to be on his guard, as there was never a period in which leſs was to be truſted to the faith of treaties and guaranties than the preſent.

A miſunderſtanding, it is ſaid, lately happened between two German Princes, which may be attended with very ill conſequences.

According to the laſt advices from Hamburg, the ſtrict union which has hitherto ſubſiſted between the three allied powers is at an end; two of them, viz. the Courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, having concluded a private treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, to which it is ſaid the Court of London will accede. Theſe letters add, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, are by no means pleaſed with the ceſſion of part of Moldavia and Wallachia, made by the Ottoman Porte in favour of the Houſe of Auſtria, and to which the latter has ſent eight battalions of foot, and four regiments of huſſars, to take poſſeſſion.

Throughout Aſia, the French political miſſionaries are labouring, in and out of ſeaſon, to turn the balance of power and trade in their favour.

By the laſt accounts from the Mediterranean, we hear that the trade carried on there is greatly interrupted by the ſwarms of Barbary corſairs which infeſt the coaſts of Spain and Italy.

A report prevails at Piſa, that the Emperour of Morocco hath declared war againſt the French, and that his corſairs have already inſulted the flag of that nation.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Spaniſh frigat has been ſunk off Ceuta in an engagement with four Mooriſh cruiſers, and two thirds of the crew periſhed.

They write from Mahon, that the Emperour of Morocco had ſent a fleet of ſeven ſhips againſt the Spaniſh fort of Ceuta, and it was reported that an army of 40,000 Moors were to attack it on the land ſide at the ſame time.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Tangier row-boat, with ſixty men on board, attempting to board a large Hamburg ſhip in the Mediterranean, had been run down by the latter, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

A violent ſhock of an earthquake has been felt at Konigſberg, in Norway. It was very diſtinctly felt during one minute and a half. The tremulation was accompanied with a ſubterraneous noiſe, ſomewhat like diſtant rumbling of thunder. Several of the buildings were damaged, which occaſioned the inhabitants to deſert their houſes, and threw the whole village into the utmoſt diſorder.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for 400 tuns of proviſions to be ſhipped off for his Majeſty's garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, on account of the importation being ſtopped from the Barbary coaſt.

Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, after which a chapter of the Order of the Thiſtle was held, when his Grace the Duke of Gordon was inveſted with the Riband, late the Duke of Athol's. There were preſent the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mansfield, the Earls of Portmore and March, the Duke of Buccleugh, &c. After the chapter was over, the Lords North, Dartmouth, and Barrington, attended the King at St. James's, on buſineſs, till near 5 o'clock.

From what paſſed at a great man's levee, the other day, it is thought that the firſt points that will be agitated in American affairs will be whether the Miniſtry can now hear any petition or remonſtrance from a Congreſs conſtituted by illegal powers, there being no precedent of government doing buſineſs with any perſon or perſons not legally conſtituted.

A letter from Paris ſays, that the Marquis de Noailles is appointed Ambaſſadour to England.

For ſome days paſt the clerks at the Treaſury and Admiralty have been employed in preparing ſeveral eſtimates and accounts to be laid before Parliament againſt their next meeting, which will be to-morrow ſe'nnight.

It is the opinion of many in Ireland, that the Parliament of that kingdom will meet at the end of the preſent prorogation, paſs a vote of credit, and then be diſſolved, ſo that another Parliament may be choſen againſt October next.

Laſt week her Majeſty received a very genteel preſent of ſable ſkins from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which are ſaid to be the grandeſt ever ſeen in England.

Letters from the continent mention, that ſomething is actually fermenting among the Princes of the German empire. The King of Pruſſia's ſub-delegate at the chamber of viſitation at Wetzlar has been groſsly affronted at the commiſſion, which affront the King will not give up without having full ſatisfaction.

Certain agents of France are at preſent very buſy here in ſecretly enliſting recruits for the Iriſh brigades in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and meet with great ſucceſs in the environs of the metropolis.

It is ſaid that the Spaniſh Miniſtry are intent on two points of great utility to overcome ſuperſtition, and to engage the bulk of the people in induſtry.

The Pruſſian embaſſy, it is ſaid, has been refuſed by both South and North Britons.

A correſpondent ſays, the members of St. Stephen's are like ſchoolboys after a breaking up: Having done miſchief, they are loth to come to ſchool.

The North Star, Archibald Stanford commander, bound from Madeira to Ireland, deep laden, and ſeveral paſſengers, is loſt thirty leagues weſt of Madeira, in a violent ſtorm, and every perſon on board periſhed.

The Martin, Clark, from Virginia to London, is totally loſt near the mouth of

the harbour of Milford; the Captain, and part of the crew, drowned.

The Charming Nancy, Dayerſon, from Boſton, is arrived at Spithead, with an expreſs, in 24 days paſſage.

A private letter from Amſterdam ſays, that eighty tuns of tea were actually ſhipped on board a Dutch veſſel the middle of laſt month, for St. Euſtatia, in order to be diſpoſed of to the North American veſſels, which are continually paſſing that way.

They write from Dublin, that a few days ago two Gentlemen, Lieutenant F--- and Enſign C---, went to Daly's chocolate houſe to play at Hazard, when the Lieutenant having loſt his money, called to the Enſign to lend him part of what he had; which not being complied with, words aroſe, when they retired to the coffee room, drew their ſwords, and Mr. F--- was run through the body, juſt under the breaſt, and expired immediately.

Jan. 14. Thurſday a Gentleman arrived in town with letters from General Gage, with which he waited upon Lord North. In conſequence of this, we hear moſt of the leading men in Adminiſtration were convened, in the evening, to deliberate, and take reſolutions upon, the contents of thoſe letters; which, it is whiſpered, are not of ſo unfavourable a nature as other circumſtances may give room to imagine.

The Miniſtry have received advices from Boſton that the principal people in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay have aſſembled, and put the government of that province into commiſſion.

The greateſt part of the military, we are told, will ſoon be removed from the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and the blockade by ſea is to be continued, with the addition of more ſhipping.

The duty on hops, for the year 1774, amounted to upwards of 158,800l.

On Saturday and Sunday laſt arrived at Sandwich ſeven veſſels, with upwards of 3000 quarters of corn from foreign parts.

It is ſaid that the late Lord Middleton has left not leſs than 400,000l.

A moſt violent hurricane hath committed prodigious devaſtation on the coaſt of Languedock; two Swediſh veſſels, laden with pitch and timber, were loſt, and a third foundered in the gulf of Lyons. Not a perſon, on board either of theſe veſſels, eſcaped.

On Tueſday died, at his houſe in Bruton ſtreet, Major General Lawrence, in the 78th year of his age; who for the ſpace of 20 years, commanded the Eaſt India company's troops, and was the firſt officer who carried military diſcipline into India.

Lieutenant Colonel Preſcot, of the 7th regiment of foot, is arrived, in 25 days from General Gage.

The Captain of a veſſel belonging to Whitehaven, a few weeks ago, when he was clearing out at Norfolk (Virginia) aſked the Collector what he thought would be the reſult of the preſent diſturbances? "Pray (ſays the Collector) don't you think we are as *white* as the Europeans?" "Yes (replied the Captain) I think our complexions are much the ſame." "Well then (returned the Collector) we will not be *ſlaves*, while we are ſo nigh you in colour"

Paul Whitehead's bequeſt of his heart to Lord Deſpencer (who was his patron, and under whom he enjoyed a place in the Wardrobe of 300l. per annum) brings to remembrance ſomething as whimſically ſimilar in the will of King James II. who left his body to the Engliſh, his bowels to the Iriſh, and his heart to the Scotch.

WHITEHALL, *Jan.* 18. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Guy Carleton, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governour in chief of his Majeſty's province of Quebeck, in America.

GLASGOW, *Jan.* 12. It is with pleaſure we can inform the publick, that the great canal is filled with five feet of water to the Stocking Field, within two miles of this place; and on Friday laſt a veſſel arrived there, from Kirkintilloch, with goods.

On the 19 ult. died at Plymouth Colonel Archibald Patoun, a director of engineers there, commandant of the citadel, F. R. S. and author of the book entitled Patoun's navigation; a gentleman of great learning, probity, and humanity, who in all his offices moſt faithfully ſerved the King and government.

Jan. 19. Yeſterday the trade of this city had a meeting, and ſubſcribed a petition to Parliament relative to American affairs.

Tueſday the Court of Seſſion ſat down at Edinburgh, agreeable to the adjournment for the Chriſtmas holidays.

Same day the Court of Seſſion, upon a report of Lord Gardenſton, paſſed the bills of ſuſpenſion, in the cauſe Dodſley againſt M'Farquhar, for printing Cheſterfield's letters, whereby the ſale of all Scots and Iriſh editions of that book is prohibited, until the queſtion of right, as to the property of the book, is finally determined.

On Friday laſt came on at the Old Bailey, London, the trial of Mr. D. Main, clerk to Mr. Alexander Hart, writer in Edinburgh; accuſed of breaking open his maſter's repoſitories, and ſtealing a watch chain, and a Confeſſion of Faith. Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt ſummed up the evidence in a pathetick manner, after which Mr. Main was honourably acquitted by the jury. Several witneſſes were taken up from Edinburgh, and it is ſuppoſed that this affair has coſt the parties upwards of 700l. each.

They write from Riccarton, near Kilmarnock, that a pear tree belonging to Hugh Parker, in Burleith, in that pariſh, produced a crop of pears in ſummer laſt; it budded and bloſſomed in autumn, and what is remarkable, the pears are now quite ripe.

Extract of a letter from *London*, Jan. 6.

A circumſtantial account of the proceedings of the AMERICAN MERCHANTS aſſembled on Wedneſday, at the King's Arms tavern.

Thomas Lane, Eſq; being placed in the chair, Mr. Barclay firſt opened the debate. He went fully into the nature of the meeting, which was to conſider of ſome proper methods for ſtemming thoſe evils that threatened no leſs than the deſtruction of the whole empire, by the preſent unhappy diſputes between this country and North America. As this was a ſubject of the greateſt magnitude and importance to the trade of this country, he hoped it would be treated with great temper and circumſpection, and that conſequently it ſhould be only taken up merely on a commercial ground, *leaving the political to thoſe who ſhould beſt know how to diſcuſs it. He then produced the two following written propoſitions, which were ſeverally read, and ſeconded.*

"*That it is the opinion of this meeting that the alarming ſtate of the trade to North America makes it expedient to petition Parliament for redreſs.*"

"*That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Houſe of Commons, and lay the ſame before a general meeting, to be held at this place this day ſe'nnight.*"

Mr. Bacon, member for Aylesbury, roſe after Mr. Barclay; and after joining with him in thinking the preſent queſtion of the greateſt importance to this country, yet thought the mode of petitioning rather premature. There was, he ſaid, a petition from America already preſented to the King, and the King had given his anſwer, it ſhould be laid before the Parliament. Now, ſays he, let us wait till we hear how this petition is received, before we go upon one, the prayer of which might be different from the other.

Mr. Barclay anſwered him, by ſaying that the leaſt protraction might be dangerous, and that if they waited for the fate of one petition, the Parliament, by that time, might take ſome meaſures which might defeat, in a great meaſure, the purpoſe of petitioning at all; that beſides, ſo large a body as the North American merchants of London ſhould not ſit idle ſpectators in ſo great a ſtruggle as the preſent; that their not exerting themſelves before was made a handle of laſt ſeſſion by the Miniſter, and that their preſent union and aſſiſtance muſt neceſſarily ſtrengthen the grounds of an amicable accommodation.

Mr. Samuel Vaughan acquainted the aſſembly, that having had the honour of attending a meeting of the Weſt India merchants and planters on the night before at the London tavern, upon the ſame ſubject as the preſent, he would declare to them their reſolutions. He then read a letter from the merchants, traders, &c. in the Weſt India buſineſs, reſiding at Briſtol, requeſting to join themſelves to the London meeting of merchants, &c. and that, upon this letter being read at the laſt night's meeting, they had reſolved to accept of the aſſociation, and likewiſe reſolved to have a general meeting at the London tavern on the 18th inſtant for that purpoſe.

Mr. Hayley read a letter from the council of commerce at Liverpool, requeſting to know what ſteps the London American merchants intended to take. He likewiſe ſaid he had letters from Manchester, Leeds, and other places, to the ſame purport. Theſe letters urged for the immediate neceſſity of coming to ſome determination. Mr. Barclay corroborated this, by reading a letter from Leeds, giving a moſt pitiable account of the miſeries and diſtreſſes of the manufacturers in that town, on account of the non-importation article.

After ſeveral other Gentlemen had ſpoken ſucceſſively to the buſineſs of the meeting, in which they all eſſentially agreed (though two warned them of petitioning in favour of thoſe who had reſiſted the authority of Parliament) the motions were ſeverally put by the chairman, and carried unanimouſly. The committee were then appointed to conſiſt of 23, and the names given in accordingly, at the proportion of three to each province, and two over, nine of whom were to conſtitute a committee. A ſhort debate then enſued, on including the tradeſmen and others concerned in American commerce in the prayer of the petition, which was finally agreed to. It was unanimouſly agreed, that theſe reſolutions ſhould be inſerted in all the newſpapers.

The above meeting conſiſted of between 3 and 400 of the moſt reſpectable merchants and traders concerned in the American buſineſs, and was conducted throughout with much ſpirit, good ſenſe, and moderation.

It is ſuppoſed the petition of the American merchants will be followed by others from Briſtol, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and by the other manufacturing towns in England.

A CARD, *to the* LADIES.

At a friendly meeting in Glaſgow, preſent ſeveral Gentlemen of character, merit, and abilities. After dinner, the married Gentlemen rallied the unmarried for not taking wives, as all of them are in circumſtances to ſupport a wife and family. The bachelors, in return, frankly acknowledged themſelves friends of matrimony; but added, that buſineſs and modeſty prevented them from making addreſſes to the FAIR, and with one conſent agreed to this intimation.

LADIES who want HUSBANDS, and wiſh to live a ſober happy life, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by directing to A. B. to be left with the publiſher.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy may be depended on.

ANTIGUA, *January* 25.

WE have received the following melancholy account of a ſtorm which happened at Madeira, by Capt. George Keys, juſt arrived here, and whoſe ſhip was loſt in it: On the 18th of December laſt the gale came on, which obliged all the ſhipping then in the bay to put to ſea, among which a large Dutch ſhip bound for Surinam was drove on ſhore and totally loſt, alſo a Portugueſe brig, of which no account has been received ſince, and is ſuppoſed to have foundered at ſea.

On the 17th, bring fine weather, and the wind eaſterly, the ſhipping all returned to anchor in the bay of Fynchall. It continued fair till Sunday the 18th about 3 o'clock P. M. when a ſudden and heavy ſquall came on from the ſouth, and continued to blow with ſuch unrelenting fury as to prevent the ſhipping getting out, attended with thunder, lightning, and rain.

NEW YORK, *February* 27.

THE weather was ſo uncommonly warm laſt Wedneſday, that many young lads went into the river to ſwim.

Extract from the votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly of this colony.

Die Jovis, 10 *ho. A. M. the* 23*d Feb.* 1775.

A motion was made by Mr. Thomas, in the words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE that the ſenſe of this Houſe be taken on the neceſſity of appointing Delegates for this colony, to meet the Delegates for the other colonies on this continent, in General Congreſs, on the 10th day of May next; and debates ariſing on the ſaid motion, and the queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the negative, in manner following, viz.

For the *negative*. Mr. Walton, Mr. Jauncey, Mr. Brinckerhoff, Col. Seaman, Mr. Brush, Mr. Delancey, Mr. Coe, Mr. Van Kleeck, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Billopp, Col. Philips, Mr. Ten Eyck, Col. Wells, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Kiſſam, Mr. Gale.

For the *affirmative*. Mr. Clinton, Col. Woodhull, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Boerum, Capt. Seaman, Col. Ten Broeck, Mr. De Witt, Col. Schuyler, Col. P. Livingſton.

March 2. We have authentic advices, of the 22d of laſt month, from Ulſter county, that on Saturday night the 18th Mr. John Schoonmaker, being in bed, overheard the following converſation between his own Negro *York*, and a Negro named *Joe*, belonging to Mr. Joannes Schoonmaker, viz.

York. How many?---- *Joe*. a great many.---- *York*. From where?---- *Joe*. from Keyſereck, Hurley, and Kingſton.---- *York*. How much powder have they?---- *Joe*. Two pounds. *York*. That is not enough, they ſhould have more to get through with it, and drums enough to prevent hearing the cries. They will begin, two at your houſe, two at John De Puis, and in proportion more at other houſes. It will be put in execution between this and Wedneſday night; when once begun, we muſt go through with it. We are to ſet fire to the houſes, and ſtand by the doors and windows to receive the people as they come out.

The above (in ſubſtance) being depoſed before a magiſtrate, the two negroes were committed to jail, and, together with ſeveral other negroes, examined next day before four magiſtrates, who met for that purpoſe; but no farther diſcoveries could then be made.

A letter from ſaid place names Marbletown as well as the three above mentioned, and that the negroes were to be divided into parties, to fire the houſes, cry fire, and kill the people as they came out. The motive for this conſpiracy was the recovery of their freedom. A large quantity of powder and ball was found with ſeveral negroes, and there are ſaid to be advices in town, that, beſides the two negroes before mentioned, ſeventeen or eighteen more have been committed to jail.

A report has likewiſe been current in town, for a day or two paſt, that theſe negroes were to be joined by five or ſix hundred Indians, but it does not appear that there is any good foundation for the report.

They write from Connecticut, that General L----is ſoon expected to take the command of an army in that colony.

Laſt week orders were received from Virginia, for the purchaſe of as large a quantity of arms as can be procured in this city.

We are informed, by a Captain of a veſſel from Antigua, that Admiral Parry, with the ſquadron under his command on that ſtation, has received orders to ſail for Boſton, where this Gentleman will be ſecond in command, as he is a junior Vice Admiral of the Blue Flag to Admiral Graves. The Gentleman who brought this advice added, that he heard Admiral Parry himſelf declare the above deſtination of his Majeſty's ſhips.

A melancholy accident happened laſt Friday at Newtown, on Long Iſland, viz. Two young lads, one named Hamilton, about 16 years old, and the other named Roberts, about 12 years old, racing with their waggon and horſes, with ſome of their companions in another waggon, by a ſudden and unexpected jolt Hamilton and Roberts fell out, and being run over by the horſes, &c. they were both killed, one of them on the ſpot, and the other ſurvived but a few hours.

On Tueſday laſt, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the new hoſpital at Ranelagh, a large pile of buildings lately erected and nearly finiſhed, was diſcovered to be on fire. The workmen being all gone to dinner, and the rooms lumbered with combuſtible materials, the flames ſpread ſo faſt that before any help could be called they were got to too great a height to be ſuppreſſed, and the whole wooden part of the building, the erecting of which had been the work of many months, was, in about one hour, reduced to aſhes. It is unknown by what means the accident happened, but it is ſuppoſed that the ſhavings might have been left too near the fire. It is hoped, however, that *charity*, which reared this ſtructure, will cauſe another to ſpring from its aſhes, for the relief of the diſtreſſed poor.

By Captain Quill, who arrived here yeſterday in thirty days from the Bay of Honduras, we learn that the inhabitants of that place are about to ſend a donation of 100,000 feet of mohogany, to be ſold in Europe, for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 4.

ON Wedneſday laſt a negro man, belonging to Mr. Adam Baker, in Cheltenham townſhip, was found hanging on a tree, by ſome women who were paſſing along the road. He hung himſelf, it is ſuppoſed, thinking he would go back to his *own country*, having given that as a reaſon for a former attempt, when, the rope breaking, prevented his intention.

IN ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, *February* 21, 1775. A. M.

The Governour, by Mr. Secretary, ſent down a written meſſage to the Houſe, which was read by order, and is as follows, viz.

Gentlemen,

AT a time when the diſputes between Great Britain and her colonies are drawing towards an alarming criſis, I cannot, conſiſtent with my duty to his Majeſty, or a proper attention to the true intereſts of the people over whom I preſide, avoid recommending to you any meaſure which occurs to me as proper for the Repreſentatives of the province to purſue; or which, in my opinion, may have a tendency to compoſe thoſe unhappy differences.

You will agree with me, Gentlemen, that in all caſes wiſdom dictates the uſe of ſuch means as are moſt likely to attain the end propoſed. On the preſent occaſion, it is conceived that any grievances which his Majeſty's ſubjects in America apprehend they have reaſon to complain of ſhould be humbly repreſented to his Majeſty by the ſeveral Aſſemblies, as the only proper and conſtitutional mode of obtaining redreſs; and I have the beſt reaſon to believe that a proper attention will be paid to ſuch repreſentations, and to any propoſitions that may be made through that channel, on the preſent ſtate of American affairs.

This mode, therefore, I earneſtly recommend to you to adopt; and I moſt ardently wiſh that the proceedings of this, as well as the other colonies, may be of ſuch a temperate and dutiful nature as to afford a foundation for a re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony with the mother country which is ſo eſſential to both.

Feb. 21, 1775. JOHN PENN.

THURSDAY, *February* 23, 1775. A. M.

The Houſe met, purſuant to their adjournment, and taking into conſideration the Governour's meſſage of the 21ſt inſtant, after ſome time ſpent in debate thereon, referred the ſame to farther conſideration to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, *February* 24, 1775. A. M.

The Houſe met, purſuant to their adjournment, and proceeded, agreeable to the reſolution of yeſterday, in conſideration of the Governour's meſſage; which producing a debate of conſiderable length, the queſtion was called for, and put by the Speaker, whether the farther conſideration thereof ſhall be poſtponed till ſome day in the week after next. *Carried in the affirmative.*

SATURDAY, *February* 25, 1775. A. M.

Upon motion, *reſolved*, that this Houſe will on Wedneſday, the 8th of March next, reſume the conſideration of the Governour's meſſage.

Extract from the journals.

CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Aſſembly.*

The General Aſſembly of the iſland of Barbados have drawn up a ſpirited petition to be tranſmitted to Great Britain, and to be preſented to his Majeſty in favour of America.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 17.

A letter from the ſeveral Agents to the Speaker of the Hon. the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, dated London, Dec. 24, 1774.

SIR,

THIS is juſt to inform you, that having received the petition of the Congreſs to the King, we immediately communicated it to Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American department, as the regular official method, and that by which only we could have expectation of obtaining an anſwer. His Lordſhip this day informed us, that he had laid

the ſame before the King, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it very graciouſly, and to ſay, it was a matter of ſo great importance, that he ſhould, as ſoon as they met, lay it before his two Houſes of Parliament. We can now only add, that we are, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

B. FRANKLIN.
W. BOLLAN.
ARTHUR LEE.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, *of undoubted credit, to his correſpondent in this city, dated Dec.* 26, 1774.

"The unanimity, firmneſs, and moderation of the reſolutions of the General Congreſs, and the univerſal approbation both theſe and their addreſſes meet with here, has rouſed the merchants, and diſconcerted the Miniſters. As yet, however, they appear unreſolved; unwilling to retract, and unable to proceed. In my opinion, however, the Cloſet power, that rules this unhappy country, will not permit them to retreat without violence. It is therefore my duty to ſay, that nothing but a continuance of that union and firmneſs, which have happily ſhaken their reſolution, will effectually change their conduct, and give us redreſs.

"Lord North's late language in the Houſe of Commons is humble to a degree, but he is a very treacherous man; and the political wiſdom of the preſent times being to dupe and deceive by perſonal falſehood, it becomes us to be upon our guard. Three of the Gentlemen appointed by the Congreſs to deliver their petition preſented it through the hands of the Secretary of State, and were anſwered, that his Majeſty received it very graciouſly, and, from its importance, he would lay it before his two Houſes of Parliament, as ſoon as they met. They are adjourned till the 24th of February.

"The buzz of the Court is, that Lord North and Lord Dartmouth will give place to the Lords Gower and Hillſborough, and all the acts complained of will be repealed, except the Admiralty acts and the Declaratory act. The opinion, however, of all our friends, is, that firmneſs and unanimity on your part, in demanding a full redreſs, and a ſolemn ratification of your rights, cannot be reſiſted.

"As the King has declared his intention to lay the petition before the Parliament, we have thought that an immediate obedience to the orders of the Congreſs, for publiſhing their petition, might be conſtrued by our enemies into diſreſpect to the King, and factious views, which it has been their conſtant endeavour to fix upon us. It is therefore determined to defer the publication, till it is laid before Parliament. The effect of the addreſſes upon mens minds needs no addition at preſent, but may want reanimation at a future day, which the petition is well calculated to effect."

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable Gentleman in London, to his correſpondent in Virginia, dated Dec. 26, 1774.

"It is with great pleaſure I inform you, that the firmneſs, unanimity, and moderation of the proceedings in America, have turned the tide ſo much in our favour here that the Miniſtry ſeem much inclined to repeal the acts of which we complain. The petition of the Congreſs, after two Councils held upon it, was received; and the anſwer was, that his Majeſty received it very *graciouſly*, and, from its importance, would lay it before his two Houſes of Parliament, as ſoon as they met. They are adjourned, for the holidays.

"Lord Chatham commends both the petition and the reſt of the proceedings of the Congreſs, in the higheſt terms. He thinks, an authentick renunciation of the right to tax America on the part of the Parliament, and a recognition of their ſupreme power on our part, ſhould accompany the repeal, as a ſolid foundation for future confidence and affection. It is certain, that the leaſt appearance of remiſſion or diſunion on the part of America will encourage the Miniſtry to do what they moſt ardently wiſh, namely, to leave the buſineſs ſo unſettled that they may revive the diſpute in ſome other form, to the infinite diſtreſs, if not total deſtruction, of America. It becomes the Americans then, by perſevering in the meaſures which have already operated ſo happily, to fix their rights upon ſo ſolid a foundation as to ſhield them from doubt or invaſion hereafter.

"The demands of the Congreſs are ſo moderate, and ſo eſſential, that, in my judgment, not an iota of them can with ſafety be retracted; and it is the opinion of our wiſeſt friends here, that unanimity and firmneſs will be irreſiſtible.

"You have acted *ſuaviter in modo, fortiter in re:* Continue that, and be aſſured of ſucceſs."

By liſts taken from the cuſtom-houſe books at Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore in Maryland, it appears there have been exported from thence, ſince the beginning of this year, 30,603 hhds. of flax ſeed. From the ſame ports, in 1774, there were exported 30,500 hhds.

The Juſtitia, Kidd, from London, is arrived in Rappahannock, and the Peter, Lang, from Glaſgow, in James river.

*** Some egregious errours having, through hurry and inattention, crept into the motto to the piece which begins this paper, the candid reader will pleaſe to read it as follows:

H medentur reipublicæ, qui exſecant partem aliquam, tanquam ſtrumam civitatis.

CICERO.

Mr. PURDIE,

AS you have been kind enough lately to favour the publick with an *extraordinary* ſpeech, permit me to hope that you will alſo inſert in your paper one full as *genuine*, that actually fell to my ſhare in reading not long ago. I am perſuaded, that although I cannot, with the Lord Mayor of London, *compliment* this alſo as a *bloody* good one, yet, from its prodigious ſenſibility, I will venture to pronounce it full as *entertaining* to *moſt* of your readers, if not as *conſiſtent* with the *juſt policy* of the preſent times as the other, and therefore not leſs *deſerving* of the attention of the *curious*. Anecdote tells us, when William the conqueror was marching againſt the people of Kent, he was greatly ſurpriſed by thoſe truly virtuous people, who, with boughs of trees in their hands, appeared at a diſtance like *a moving* foreſt, when Stigand, at their head, thus addreſſed the conqueror: "You are accoſted, *illuſtrious* General, by the men of Kent, who are ready to ſubmit to *your* government, provided they have proper conceſſions made to their moſt equitable *demands*, being a ſort of men who are *determined* to retain that *liberty* which they received from their anceſtors; neither will they be reduced to a ſtate of *ſervitude*, by any *new* and *unconſtitutional* legiſlature, for they can bear with a *regal*, but not with a *tyrannical* authority. With their *freedom*, therefore, *unaſſailed*, and their ancient *conſtitution* reſerved to *them*, receive the men of Kent, not as a parcel of *ſlaves*, but as *ſubjects* attached to you in *loyalty* and *love*. But if you ſhall attempt to deprive them of their *liberties* and *immunities*, you ſhall deprive them of their lives alſo, for they had rather fall under a certain *enemy* than under the *uncertain* laws of an unconſtitutional *ſupremacy*; and though the *reſt* of Engliſhmen can ſuffer SLAVERY, *to be free is the property of the men of Kent.*" It muſt be needleſs to contend with hiſtorians, for the effect of this truly ſpirited conduct; and as it is certain that theſe men of Kent did enjoy privileges peculiar to themſelves, we may let the *temporiſing* writers of theſe times chooſe to what *memorable* event they will aſcribe them.

FIFTY VERY LIKELY

SLAVES

Among them ſome valuable tradeſmen, will be ſold at *Richmond* fair, for ready money, by the SHERIFF of *James City* county.

RAPPAHANNOCK, *March* 11, 1775.

JUST *arrived, the* Juſtitia, *Captain* Kidd, *with about* 130 *healthy ſervants, men, women, and boys, among whom are many tradeſmen, ſuch as carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plaiſterers, ſhoemakers, barbers and hair-dreſſers, ſeveral weavers, cutlers, curriers, bakers, a tanner, a tailor and ſtaymaker, a blackſmith, a painter, a printer, a bookbinder, a miller, a ſtocking weaver, a ſchoolmaſter, a hatter, a ſilk dyer, and others. There are alſo many farmers, and country labourers, Gentlemens ſervants,* &c. &c. *The ſale will commence at* Leeds *town, on* Wedneſday *the* 22d *inſtant* (March) *and be continued until all are ſold. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to*

2 THOMAS HODGE.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a ſmall bay Horſe about ten years old, four feet one inch high, ſome white hairs in his forehead, is hip-ſhot, and branded on the near buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. ALEXANDER WATSON.